1853MNRAS..14R..12H

Daylight Observations of Comet III. 1853.

By John Hartnup, Esq.

The rapid increase in the brightness of the comet towards the latter end of August led me to think it possible that it might be seen with the sun above the horizon, and fortunately the 3d of September turned out a favourable day for such observations. Cirrocumuli clouds were prevalent, but between those clouds there were patches of clear blue sky. At about a quarter before 1 p.m. I set the equatoreal to the position of the comet deduced from the ephemeris published in No. 869 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten;* and on applying my eye to the telescope, the comet was immediately detected near the centre of the field. Its appearance was planetary; the nucleus was round, well defined, of a whitish colour, and about 9″ diameter. I could not detect the slightest appearance of a tail. The power used was 92; but, in order to obtain the position of the comet more accurately, I put on the parallel wire micrometer (power 132), with which it was well seen: but before I could complete my arrangements for an observation, clouds came over, and I did not see it again till after 2 p.m. Between 2 and 4 p.m. I saw the comet again two or three times for very short intervals; but it was exceedingly faint, and clouds and haze prevented further observation.

The following observations were obtained in daylight sufficient for me to see the spider-lines in the micrometer without the aid of illumination :—

	Green. M.T.	R.A.	Log $\frac{p}{P}$	N.P.D.	Log $\frac{q}{P}$
1853.	h m s	h m s		° ′ ″	
Aug. 29	7 33 0·2	11 34 26·63	+8·617	74 12 15·27	−9·8930
	47 59·8	34 25·48	·613	13 37·33	·8987
30	7 29 17·6	11 32 38·28	+8·611	76 25 10·68	−9·8970

The observations are corrected for refraction.

The comparison star for all the observations was β *Leonis*, and the following is the assumed mean place for 1853·0, deduced from the Greenwich Observations, 1849–50 :—

R.A.	N.P.D.
h m s	° ′ ″
11 41 33·53	74 36 22·51

On the 29th, the tail, which was directed from the sun, consisted of two curved rays of light, which united at about three degrees from the nucleus.

Discovery of a New Planet at Mr. Bishop's Observatory.

By J. R. Hind, Esq.

" I have to announce my discovery of another new planet on the 8th of the present month, at $7^h\ 50^m$ mean time, not very far from the place where I found *Thalia* in December last. It shines

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as a star of the ninth magnitude, and evidently belongs to the group between *Mars* and *Jupiter.*

"By micrometrical comparisons with No. 6361 of Lalande's Catalogue, the following positions were deduced:—

		M.T. Regent's Park.	App. R.A.	App. Decl.
		h m s	h m s	° ′ ″
Nov. 8	at	8 2 46·6	3 19 33·50	+16 4 32·3
	—	8 34 1·2	32·17	28·4
	—	11 21 58·4	24·93	11·4
9	—	9 2 31·1	3 18 30·93	+16 1 18·0

"The place of Lalande's star was taken from a Greenwich observation on November 9th, with which the Astronomer Royal kindly furnished me.

"*Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Nov.* 11."

This planet has received the name of *Euterpe.*

First Elements of Euterpe.

Computed from the Observations of Regent's Park, Nov. 8, Durham, Nov. 12 and Nov. 17, 1853, by Professor Chevallier and Mr. George Rümker.

Epoch, 1853, Nov. 20·0, Greenwich Mean Time.

	° ′ ″	
M	326 24 19·4	
π	100 42 2·0	Mean Equinox, Jan. 0, 1854.
λ	91 3 45·6	
i	1 45 47·9	
φ	10 23 47·8	
Log a	0·385910	
Log μ	2·971142	

These elements represent the middle observation with an error (computed—observed) of —0″·1 in Longitude, and 0″·0 in Latitude.

Professor Chevallier has also caused to be printed an Ephemeris of the planet based on the foregoing elements, and extending from Nov. 20 to Dec. 31. Any person may obtain a copy of this Ephemeris by applying at the apartments of the Society, to which a supply of copies has been liberally forwarded by Professor Chevallier for distribution.

Notice respecting his Observatory at Red Hill.

By R. C. Carrington, Esq.

"It has been known to several of the members of the Society for some time past, that I have been preparing to resume my former occupation as an observer in a different part of the country, and with the intention of following a different line of observation to that which formed my duty at Durham. Many months were necessarily

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